

**Project Evaluation Series
03/2020**

**Final evaluation of Pursuing Pastoralist
Resilience through Improved Animal
Health Service Delivery in Pastoralist
Areas of Ethiopia
Project code: GCP/ETH/083/EC**

Annex 1. Terms of Reference

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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Acronyms and abbreviations

ADNIS	Animal Disease Notification and Investigation System
AGP	Agricultural Growth Programme
AU-IBAR	African Union – Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
BSC	Business Score Card
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIRAD	Agricultural Research for Development
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DIVA	Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Animals
DOVAR	Disease Outbreak and Vaccination Reporting system
DVS	Director of Veterinary Services
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECTAD	Emergency Centre for Trans boundary Animal Diseases
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immuno-sorbent Assay
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPV	Goat poxvirus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
NAHDIC	National Animal Health Diagnostic and Investigation Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NVI	National Veterinary Institute
ODK	Open Data Kit
OIE	Office International des Epizooties/World Organization for Animal Health
PANVAC	Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre
PCP	Progressive Control Pathway
PDS	Participatory Disease Surveillance
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
Ro	Basic Reproductive Rate
SGP	Sheep and Goat Pox
SPV	Sheep poxvirus
TADs	Trans-boundary Animal Diseases
VSF-G	Vétérinaire sans Frontière, Germany
VSF-S	Vétérinaire sans Frontière, Suisse

1 Background and context of the Project

Project title: Pursuing pastoralist resilience in pastoral areas of Ethiopia
Project code: GCP/ETH/083/EU
Donor: European Union
Budget: 9,277,294 Euros
Implementing partners: MoA, VSF Suisse, VSF-Germany, RVC.
Duration: 40 months, extended by 22 months
Start date: 25th July 2014
End date: 25 September 2019

1. In response to the 2010/11 drought, the “Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience” programme (SHARE) was designed to build the resilience of the lowland pastoral populations in the Horn of Africa as part of IGAD’s initiative: “*Ending the impact of drought in the Horn of Africa*”.
2. The “Pursuing Pastoralist Resilience (PPR) through improved Animal Health Service Delivery in Pastoralist areas of Ethiopia” project (“the PPR project” or “the project” in this document) is one of the projects funded through the EU SHARE programme. The project was signed in July 2014 as a contribution agreement (FED/2014/316-779) with a total budget of Euro 9 277 294, initial planned to last until November 2017. However, the project was extended twice, first time until 24 November 2019 and the second time until 24 September 2019.
3. The PPR project attempts to reduce sheep and goat mortality and other production losses caused by animal diseases, as a way to contribute to increased livestock production and productivity, improved drought preparedness, improved access to international markets, and consequently better resilience of the pastoral communities in Ethiopia. The project was designed to build the capacity of the federal, regional state and *woreda* level public veterinary services to implement a progressive control programme for *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR).¹ It focuses on strengthening animal disease notification, disease surveillance and reporting systems for all transboundary animal diseases, on building the capacity to conduct participatory disease surveillance, sample collection and forwarding as well as the diagnostic capacity at federal and regional states levels, and on building the capacity of the national and state-level veterinary services to control the disease through vaccination, including through the development of a thermo-stable vaccine which would go a long way towards facilitating vaccination campaigns in the warm and under-equipped Ethiopian lowlands.
4. The operational area includes all lowland pastoralist areas and adjacent agro-pastoral areas, i.e. the whole Afar and Somali Regions, the eastern lowlands of Tigray and Amhara Regions, and the southern lowlands of Oromia and SNNP Regional States.

¹ *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR) is a highly contagious animal disease first described in 1942 in Côte d'Ivoire, and caused by a virus related to rinderpest. It severely affects small ruminants in almost 70 countries in Africa, the Middle East and parts of Asia, causing USD 1.5 to 2 billion in losses each year. A PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy was developed by FAO and *Office International des Epizooties* (OIE) in 2015. See FAO/OIE 2015: Global Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR – available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4460e.pdf>

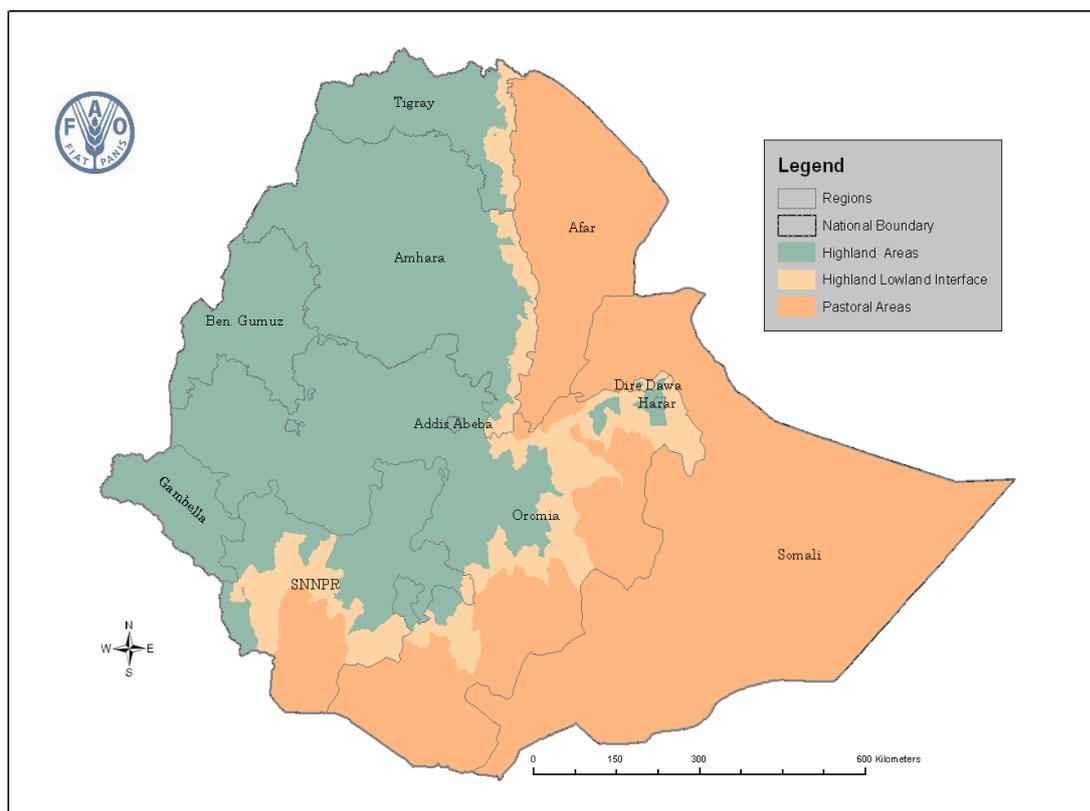
5. Project partners identified during formulation include the then Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries for overall coordination, the national veterinary services for implementation at regional state level, VSF Suisse and VSF Germany for implementation in the most remote pastoral areas and for monitoring of fieldwork, and the UK Royal Veterinary College for capacity building in participatory epidemiology and specifically participatory disease searching. The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) was also identified in the project document as having developed a thermostable vaccine for PPR based on the process used to thermos-stabilize the rinderpest vaccine, and was meant to transfer this technology to the National Vaccine Institute (NVI) at Debre Zeit. It appears that this collaboration did not materialize as NVI argued they had the capacity to produce such thermo-stable vaccine already. Another stakeholder is IGAD and its Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD), who has developed a regional PPR strategy for the Horn of Africa with financial support from the European Union (EU).
6. The main outcome of the project is an improved understanding of animal disease status in pastoral areas, and a reduced morbidity and mortality related to PPR and sheep and goat pox (SPG)² among the small ruminant population owned by the pastoralist communities of Ethiopia. The project will progressively control PPR ultimately leading to eradication, contribute to the control of SGP, and through improved disease surveillance contribute to the control of other transboundary animal diseases.
7. The project has 4 result areas: (project components)
Result 1: Improved real-time understanding of the trans-boundary animal diseases (PPR, SGP, FMD³, and CCP⁴) status in the pastoralist areas of the country.
Result 2: Improved quality (through production of PPR Thermo-tolerant vaccine) and quantity of PPR vaccine production at the National Veterinary Institute (NVI).
Result 3: Improved capacity to implement progressive disease control programmes, particularly PPR and SGP in small ruminants.
Result 4: Improved national and sub-regional animal disease control coordination and knowledge exchange.
8. The project operated mainly the lowland pastoral areas of Ehtiopia, i.e. Afar, Somali, Yabello in Oromia and South Omo in SNNPR), although since 2018, the project also included highland-lowland interface areas (including Kombolcha in Amhara, Hirna in Oromia and Mekelle in Tigray).

² Sheep pox and goat pox are malignant pox diseases caused by members of the *Capripoxvirus* genus of pox viruses. While focused on PPR eradication, the project also aimed to control SGP which affects the same general population of small ruminants.

³ Foot and Mouth Disease.

⁴ Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia.

Figure 1: Map of the regions of Ethiopia, indicating high and lowland areas



9. The Project Management Unit (PMU) is operating under the State Ministry of Animal Health and Feed Quality Control, MoA, and is directly reporting to the Disease Prevention and Control Directorate, while working closely with the Epidemiology Directorate on disease surveillance and reporting matters. FAO has assigned international animal health expert, an Epidemiologist, Veterinary extension communication officer and Project finance officer, all based in the ministry. Moreover, other FAO country office staffs (an international procurement officer, a national procurement assistant, an international operations officer, a national operations assistant, a national programme, a GIS officer, a communications officer and Administrative, financial and administrative assistance) supported the project.
10. The implementation arrangement is mainly through Letters of Agreement (LoAs) with partners:
 - i. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF - 6 LoAs), renamed to Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock for the first half year of 2018 and Ministry of Agriculture in the second half of 2018;
 - ii. Vétérinaires sans Frontières Germany and Suisse (VSF-G - 4 LoAs, and VSF-S - 3 LoAs);
 - iii. The Royal Veterinary College (RVC - 1 LoA);
 - iv. The National Animal Health Diagnostic and Investigation Centre (NAHDIC 3 LoAs);
 - v. IGAD Center for Pastoralist and Livestock Development (ICPALD 1 LoA);
 - vi. Ethiopian Veterinary Association (EVA), two small grant agreements (SGA).

11. The project mid-term review was conducted by an independent consultant in April 2018. The mid-term review identified several gaps relating to the ownership of the project by national and sub-national counterparts, which could negatively affect the longer-term sustainability of the project outcomes. The mid-term review recommended greater coordination between federal and regional levels, with greater emphasis on local coordination and planning structures. The review further recommended that the project be extended by one year to complete all project activities, and ensure adequate handover procedures were in place.

1.1 Theory of change

12. The mid-term review of the PPR project outlined an extensive theory of change for pastoral resilience, whereby reducing animal mortality was seen to be only one strand of a multi-faceted approach. The extensive theory of change saw the project as part of a larger dynamic, which aims to contribute towards the development of a climate smart, environmentally sustainable resilient pastoral production system. To this end, three outcomes were identified:
 - i. *Outcome 1: Reduced mortality and improved animal health:* The SHARE-PPR project lays the foundations not only for PPR control and eradication, but also for future disease control through improved reporting, better understanding of the epidemiological situation and the availability of a thermo-tolerant PPR vaccine. The three aforementioned elements (real-time understanding of the disease situation in the country, community awareness and participation and (thermos-tolerant) vaccines to prevent diseases) are essential outputs for the PPR project.
 - ii. *Outcome 2: Increased productivity in an environmentally sound way:* the current mode of production under climate change conditions is not sustainable, economically, environmentally and even socially. There are increasing conflicts between pastoralists and agriculturalists and the livestock base of many pastoral families has narrowed, so that they must do with less animals to achieve their food security and sustainable livelihood. Drastic productivity increase must be achieved through reduced mortality, but also better husbandry practices and an improved fodder base, to compensate for this lower number of animals in the flocks and herds. The government has started various initiatives to produce fodder, to introduce small-scale irrigation to create fodder banks, but much more is needed.
 - iii. *Outcome 3: More profitable commercialization:* many pastoralists do only sell when in need of cash. Animals they sell are not necessarily in the right condition to get the best prices.
13. The PPR project is only directly involved in the first outcome of the above theory of change. While the other two are also critically important in achieving pastoral resilience, they are beyond the scope of the current project and this evaluation. A more focused theory of change for the PPR project may be elaborated by the final evaluation team in their inception report, in order to identify causal relationships between outputs and outcomes.

1.2 Results achieved

14. The following results have been reported by the project team, and will be independently validated as part of the final evaluation.

Result 1: Improved real-time understanding of the trans-boundary animal disease (PPR, SGP, FMD, and CCPP) status in the pastoralist areas of the country.

15. The Disease Outbreak and Vaccination Reporting system (DOVAR) is operational in most Regional Veterinary Laboratories (RVLs), specifically the ones in Afar, Jijiga, Yabello, Sodo and Jinka are supported by the project. By December 2017, the reporting rate reached 79 and 96 percent from *woredas* in Afar and South Omo, respectively, while the reporting rate from Somali Region was still low at 46 percent. This low reporting rate in Somali region is mainly attributed to the weak information flow from *woredas* to RVL.
16. In 2018, the number of monthly disease outbreak reports uploaded onto the web-based DOVAR system reduced dramatically by most RVLs as compared to the 2017. This was mainly due to problems related to server access at the beginning and the complete cessation of the DOVAR-II web-based system later on. Consequently, the Ministry, initially supported by the project, started reprogramming the DOVAR web-based system. Until the time that the re-programing is completed, the Ministry is receiving the monthly disease outbreak reports on an excel spreadsheet as an alternate mechanism. Apart from report quality issues, the reports received through excel spreadsheet attest an overall reporting rate of 84%. The project has extended the DOVAR paper format training to the *woredas* in the highland-lowland interface areas and also training on how to use excel spreadsheet in completing data properly.
17. Regarding the Animal Disease Notification System (ADNIS), the efforts made during 2017 to operationalize and expand the system were encouraging. The animal disease notification rate reached 27 percent among the 74 staff who started reporting. However, during 2018 the system experienced serious problems due to both internet and bandwidth related problems preventing access to the database server. Data transfer was blocked by the Ethiopian Telecom Corporation (ETC) for extended periods of time due to the security situation in the country. During 2018, with the assistance of the employed national IT expert, the project developed an alternative way to transfer data from mobile phone to the database server in the Ministry. It includes two pieces of software i.e. the translation of the data collected through the ODK software to an SMS message, which can be send to the ADNIS server and consequently decoded to ADNIS database. As this SMS system does not require internet data connection, it will work even if for security reasons data transfer is blocked. However, the SMS and N-Alert systems are not yet functional, because of delays in concluding a contract with ETC that provides for a public IP address and SMS package that would facilitate receiving SMS messages and sending out bulk messages including disease alerts to veterinary service staff.
18. Awareness of veterinarians, veterinary assistants (VAs), community animal health workers (CAHWs) and communities on PPR and other major Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) has improved through the infection trial that demonstrated clinical PPR during the syndromic surveillance and participatory disease surveillance (PDS) trainings (targeting veterinarians) conducted in the start of 2016. To broaden stakeholder (mainly communities and CAHWs) understanding regarding PPR, a poster that depicts the different clinical

manifestations of PPR disease was prepared, translated into local languages (such as Afar and Somali) and distributed. Moreover, a radio spot (in Afaan Oromo and Amharic) was prepared and broadcasted for three months. In addition, the Project has also commissioned radio and TV spots in Somali and Afar languages. The radio message was broadcasted through Fana Broadcasting Agency, the TV spots through EBC. Furthermore, PDS trainings were cascaded down to regions and woredas resulting in 328 PDS practitioners trained by the end of 2018.

19. The project supported the efforts of the National Animal Health Diagnostic and Information Center (NAHDIC) to maintain its ISO certification. To improve diagnostic capacity of NAHDIC various test kits were purchased and delivered, including rapid pen-side tests, PPR antigen-capture ELISA, PPR antibody cELISA, FMD ELISA, PCR primers and laboratory equipment. Assessment of the capacity of seven RVLs (Jijiga, Semera, Yabelo, Hirna, and Mekele, Jinka, Kombolcha) by NAHDIC was completed and a report made available. Selected regional veterinary laboratory (RVL) staff were also trained on selected laboratory techniques. Moreover, to strengthen laboratory network a consultative meeting of RVL heads and NAHDIC was organized.

Result 2: Improved quality and quantity of PPR vaccine production at the National Veterinary Institute (NVI)

20. After NVI declined to accept thermostable vaccine production technology transfer from the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), confirming that it has the technology in house to produce it, it requested the procurement of a new lyophilizer to produce thermostable PPR vaccine on a commercial scale. Consequently, with the approval of the EU, the project procured the lyophilizer. After a long delivery period of over a year, the lyophilizer was installed in March 2018 and an onsite training provided by the supplier. The NVI produced the first test batches of thermo-tolerant vaccine that were checked on quality and thermo-stability by the Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC). The vaccine passed thermo-stability tests for 5 days at 40 degrees Celsius. NVI produced two batches of thermostable PPR vaccine in 2018. In the meantime, the NVI produced sufficient quantity and quality of PANVAC certified thermo-labile (i.e. not thermostable) PPR vaccine. The project received a total of 21.14 million doses until the end of December 2018 as a government contribution to the project. The procurement of a vaccine dispensing, stoppering, capping and labelling machine is on process.
21. The project is also procuring 50 solar powered vaccine fridge/freezers, the arrival of which is anticipated in February 2019.

Result 3: Improved capacity to implement progressive disease control programmes, particularly PPR and SGP in small ruminants

22. The MoLF has established four branch coordination offices (BCOs) with designated coordinators in the main project regions/areas. FAO has assigned two experts to backstop and oversee the implementation of the project activities. At the start of the project, partners were provided with transport (24 vehicles), furniture, computer equipment, and laboratory consumables. Moreover, MoLF was provided with all necessary equipment (camping, vaccination, cold chain, marking, vehicle etc.) to support vaccination activities. The procurement of five additional vehicles to support activities in the interface areas is underway.

23. By December 2018, PDS exercises or PPR outbreak investigations had been completed in 113 *woredas*. Guided by PDS findings and outbreak investigations, areas to be vaccinated were delineated⁵ and the following vaccinations undertaken in the project area:
- i. 6 585 475 sheep and goats were vaccinated in 28 *woredas* of Afar;
 - ii. 7 331 838 sheep and goats in 33 *woredas* of Somali;
 - iii. 1 672 635 sheep and goats in 7 *woredas* of South Omo including interface areas (SNNPR);
 - iv. 3 578 473 sheep and goats in *woredas* of Borena (7), East/West Hararge (4) and Bale (3) Zones (Oromia);
 - v. 527 019 sheep and goats in 5 *woredas* of Amhara interface area;
 - vi. 120 686 sheep and goats in 4 *woredas* of Tigray interface area.
24. The branch coordinators and experts from the Project Management Unit (PMU) monitored the vaccination activities. In addition, sero-surveillance among young stock was conducted by the NAHDIC in selected *woredas* of Borana and Guji Zones and more than 500 field staff and CAHWs were oriented on the vaccination strategy and vaccine management (transportation, storage, dilution, and animal marking and reporting).

Result 4: Improved national and sub-regional animal disease control coordination and knowledge exchange.

25. The PMU organized one national and five regional level start-up workshops and a steering committee meeting during 2016. In 2017 eight regional, two national coordination and one steering committee meetings were held. In 2018, 7 regional level coordination meetings (including three in the interface areas for the first time), two national coordination and one steering committee meetings were conducted. Moreover, following an independent midterm review (MTR) of the project, a stakeholder's consultative meeting of the findings was held in Adama.
26. Until December 2018, the project facilitated several veterinary service staff, including the State Minister and Directors of NVI and NAHDIC in participating in international or regional meetings, such as the Office International des Epizooties/World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) annual meeting, regional meetings like the PPR-CCC/PPR-TEC meetings, the Regional Animal Health Network Meeting (RAHN) and PPR vaccine producer workshop and Brussels PPR pledging conference. Moreover, the project hosted a sub-regional PPR Coordination meeting in Addis Ababa in consultation with the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development IGAD/ICPALD in October 2018.

⁵ Due to lack of necessary means, the project is not rolling out universal vaccination campaigns, but only vaccinates herds in those *woredas* where the disease has been found.

2 Evaluation purpose

27. This is the final evaluation of the project GCP/ETH/083/EC - Pursuing Pastoralist Resilience (PPR) through Improved Animal Health Service Delivery in Pastoralist Areas of Ethiopia, and this evaluation is aimed at providing accountability on outputs and outcomes achieved to the Government of Ethiopia, the European Union and FAO.
28. This final evaluation will also seek to draw lessons from the implementation processes that could inform future decisions by the Government of Ethiopia, the European Union, FAO and other partners on the formulation and implementation of similar projects.

3 Evaluation scope

29. The final evaluation will assess the entire implementation period of the project, from July 2014 to the completion of project activities in September 2019. It will cover all the key activities undertaken within the framework of the project (across the four components), with a particular focus on the outcomes.
30. This is a summative evaluation and is intended to provide a synthesis of the project's results, taking into account the different perspectives of various stakeholders. The evaluation should clarify what project elements worked in the sense that they made a clear contribution to the stated project outcome (*Reduced morbidity and mortality due to PPR and SGP among the small ruminant population owned by the pastoralist communities of Ethiopia*). Furthermore, the evaluation will seek to identify implementation challenges or other contextual factors negatively affecting outcomes.
31. The principal stakeholders of this evaluation include the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, FAO Ethiopia, the European Union, and other development-oriented institutions with livestock and health-related programmes and projects in the country.

4 Evaluation objective and key questions

32. The project will be critically assessed against the internationally accepted evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness (including signs of impact), efficiency, and sustainability. The evaluation team shall furthermore review the extent to which cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and environmental sustainability were taken into account at formulation and implementation stage.
33. The final evaluation has the following specific objectives:
- i. assess the degree to which the planned project results have been realised;
 - ii. assess the actual and potential impact of the project;
 - iii. identify good practices and lessons learned from the project that could feed into and enhance the implementation of related interventions.

4.1 Evaluation questions

34. The evaluation will address the following overarching questions in particular:

Relevance

- To what extent were the project design and approach (including partnerships) relevant to the needs, in terms of reducing morbidity and mortality due to PPR and SGP among the small ruminant population owned by the pastoralist communities of Ethiopia.
- Given the transboundary nature of these diseases and the global aim of PPR eradication, how relevant was the targeting of beneficiaries for the control of PPR in Ethiopia?

Effectiveness and signs of impact

What outcomes - both intended outcomes and unintended outcomes - are being achieved? In particular:

- To what extent has the program achieved or is expected to achieve its stated objective under the project results framework?
- To what extent has the project developed national capacities to plan and undertake vaccination campaigns and other disease control measures, as well as surveillance and diagnostic capacity to ensure early identification of suspected cases?
- To what extent has the project contributed to strengthening the capacities of pastoralists for self-alertness and reporting of potentially hazardous animal health events?
- What factors have contributed to the achievement or non-achievement of the intended outcomes?

- How have gender relations and equality been affected by the project?⁶

Efficiency

How effective was the project management and implementation? Including an assessment of the following:

- Implementation gaps and delays if any, their causes and consequences, between planned and implemented outputs and outcomes; and assessment of any remedial measures taken.
- Quality and use of monitoring and evaluation data in informing project implementation.

Sustainability

To what extent are the project's results sustainable?

- What are the prospects for sustaining and scaling-up the project's results after the completion of the project?
- What systems need to be in place to ensure that the Government's national programme on PPR, and other activities (e.g. the HERD programme) can continue to build on the project's results?

35. Based on the above overarching evaluation questions, and following consultations and desk reviews, the evaluation team will propose in their Inception Report a complete evaluation matrix, outlining the full set of Evaluation Questions and sub-questions, with indication of specific judgment criteria and indicators, as well as the relevant data collection sources and tools.
36. The evaluation will present an overall independent assessment of the performance of the project, paying particular attention to its achievements measured against its expected impact and outcomes, and draw specific conclusions and formulate recommendations for any necessary further action by the Government, FAO and/or other parties to ensure sustainability of results. The evaluation will draw attention to specific good practices and lessons to be learned as they are of interest to other similar activities.

⁶ Particularly with regard FAO's Gender Equality Objectives: i) Equal decision-making; ii) Equal access to productive resources; iii) Equal access to goods, services and markets; iv) Reduction of women's work burden. FAO Policy on Gender Equality, 2013. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3205e/i3205e.pdf>

5 Methodology

37. The evaluation will adopt a consultative and transparent approach with internal and external stakeholders throughout the process. Triangulation of evidence will underpin its validation and analysis and will support conclusions and recommendations.
38. The evaluation will rely on desk review and qualitative methods for data collection. In this regard, the evaluation will involve key informant interviews with stakeholders, as identified above, at the national level and at province and community level. Furthermore, focus group discussions will be held with beneficiary communities, particularly with regard to assessing the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of activities under Results 1 and 3.
39. Secondary quantitative data will be used to inform the evaluation findings, particularly with respect to the relevance and effectiveness/signs of impact. To this end, the evaluation team will draw on national census data, the project's existing M&E data, as well as government data regarding disease outbreaks (both nationally and in project areas) during the project period.
40. Particular attention will be devoted to ensure that women and other under-privileged groups will be consulted in an adequate manner. The evaluation will adhere to UNEG Norms & Standards.⁷
41. In assessing the effectiveness of the project's capacity development activities, the activities will first be classified as per the three dimensions of capacity development: individual level; organization level; and enabling environment level, as per FAO's Capacity Development Framework.⁸ The evaluation will then seek to assess changes in behavior at each level, relying on existing data from baseline and previous capacity needs assessments, as available. Furthermore, the evaluation will assess the extent to which interlinkages have been considered or created between the different levels of capacity development.
42. In addition to key informant interviews and focus group discussions, the evaluation team will conduct extensive desk review of policies, strategies, programmes and national expenditures in order to assess outcomes at the enabling environment level.
43. Extensive field visits will be required to meet with state-level veterinary services, visit regional diagnostic laboratories, and interview the direct beneficiaries to evaluate outcomes and impact. The detailed itinerary for field visits, as well as the sampling criteria for selecting sites to visit, will be included in the inception report, to be prepared by the evaluation team. In selecting field visit sites, the evaluation team will visit a mix of sites across Somalia and Afar regions, including areas covered by different implementing partners (i.e. Ministry of Agriculture, VSF-Suisse, VSF-Germany).

⁷ United Nations Evaluation Group, <http://www.uneval.org/normsandstandards>

⁸ FAO's The definition of Capacity Development adopted in the FAO Corporate Strategy on Capacity Development is "the process whereby individuals, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time." FAO's Corporate Strategy on Capacity Development (2010): <http://www.fao.org/3/a-k8908e.pdf>

6 Roles and responsibilities

44. **The Office of Evaluation (OED)**, in particular the Evaluation Manager develops the first draft ToR with inputs from the project task force. The FAO Budget Holder (BH) and Lead Technical Officer (LTO) assist the Evaluation Manager in drafting the ToR, in the identification of the consultants and in the organization of the mission. The Evaluation Manager is responsible for the finalization of the ToR and of the identification of the evaluation team members. The Evaluation Manager shall brief the evaluation team on the evaluation methodology and process and will review the final draft report for Quality Assurance purposes in terms of presentation, compliance with the ToR and timely delivery, quality, clarity and soundness of evidence provided and of the analysis supporting conclusions and recommendations in the evaluation report.
45. OED also has a responsibility in following up with the BH for the timely preparation of the Management Response and the Follow-up to the MR.
46. **The Project Task Force (PTF)**, which includes the FAO Budget Holder (BH), the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and the Team of the project to be evaluated, are responsible for initiating the evaluation process, providing inputs to the first version of the Terms of Reference, especially the description of the background and context chapter, and supporting the evaluation team during its work. They are required to participate in meetings with the evaluation team, as necessary, make available information and documentation, and comment on the terms of reference and report. Involvement of different members of the PTF will depend on respective roles and participation in the project. The BH is also responsible for leading and coordinating the preparation of the FAO Management Response and the Follow-up Report to the evaluation, fully supported in this task by the LTO and others members of the PTF. OED guidelines for the Management Response and the Follow-up Report provide necessary details on this process.
47. **The Evaluation Team (ET)** is responsible for further developing and applying the evaluation methodology, for conducting the evaluation, and for producing the evaluation report. All team members will participate in briefing and debriefing meetings, discussions, field visits, and will contribute to the evaluation with written inputs for the final draft and final report. The evaluation team will agree on the outline of the report early in the evaluation process, based on the template provided by OED. The ET will also be free to expand the scope, criteria, questions and issues listed above, as well as develop its own evaluation tools and framework, within time and resources available and based on discussions with the EM, in consultation with the BH and PTF where necessary. The ET is fully responsible for its report which may not reflect the views of the Government or of FAO. An evaluation report is not subject to technical clearance by FAO, although OED is responsible for its quality assurance.
48. The Evaluation Team Leader (ETL) guides and coordinates the ET members in their specific work, discusses their findings, conclusions and recommendations and prepares the final draft and the final report, consolidating the inputs from the team members with his/her own.

7 Evaluation team composition and profile

49. Given the specialized technical nature of the project, the transboundary nature of the diseases and implications for global PPR eradication prospects, an international consultant with experience in the control of transboundary animal diseases is required to lead the evaluation team. The international consultant should have expertise in two or more of the following areas:
- i. *Peste des Petits Ruminants*
 - ii. Transboundary Animal Disease Management
 - iii. Infectious Diseases Analysis/Early Warning
 - iv. Veterinary Public Health Management
 - v. Pastoralist livelihoods
50. In addition, candidates should meet the following requirements:
- i. Postgraduate degree (MSc or PhD) in relevant disciplines (Epidemiology, Veterinary medicine);
 - ii. at least 10 years of relevant experience at international level in their field of expertise;
 - iii. experience in working with multilateral development organizations;
 - iv. excellent analysis, writing and verbal communication skills;
 - v. previous experience in conducting/taking part in independent evaluations;
 - vi. relevant country or regional experience.
51. Given the need for extensive field visits, the evaluation team will also comprise one or (budget permitting) two national experts, with a strong contextual knowledge of animal health systems and pastoralist livelihoods in Ethiopia. Selection criteria for national team members include the following:
- i. Postgraduate degree (MSc or PhD) in relevant disciplines
 - ii. Previous experience in conducting/taking part in independent evaluations.
 - iii. More than 5 years of relevant technical experience (in gender and rural development; animal health; pastoralist livelihood development)
 - iv. Experience in working with multilateral development organizations;
 - v. Excellent analysis, writing and verbal communication skills in English;
 - vi. Fluency in local languages

8 Evaluation products (deliverables)

52. **Inception Report:** An inception report will be prepared by the evaluation team before going into the fully-fledged data collection exercise. It will detail the evaluators' understanding of what is being evaluated and why, showing how each evaluation question will be answered by way of: sub-questions, judgment criteria and indicators, proposed methods, proposed sources of data and data collection procedures. The inception report should include a proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables, designating a team member with the lead responsibility for each task or product.
53. **Draft evaluation report:** OED will review the zero draft of the evaluation report submitted by the evaluation team to ensure it meets the required quality criteria. The draft evaluation report will then be circulated among key stakeholders for comments before finalisation; suggestions will be incorporated as deemed appropriate by the evaluation team.
54. **Final evaluation report:** should include an executive summary and illustrate the evidence found that responds to the evaluation issues and/or questions listed in the ToR. The report will be prepared following the OED template for project evaluation reports. Supporting data and analysis should be annexed to the report when considered important to complement the main report. Annexes should include, but are not limited to: TORs for the evaluation, profile of the team members, list of institutions and stakeholders interviewed by the evaluation team, and the final evaluation mission schedule.

9 Evaluation timeframe

55. The evaluation is expected to take place during April – August 2019. The timetable below shows a tentative programme of travel and work, which may be revised upon further consultation with the stakeholders.

Task	Dates	Responsibility
Launch of the evaluation	6 months before the project NTE	BH/PTF
ToR finalization	March/April 2019	PTF and OED for comments and quality control
Team identification and recruitment	April 2019	PTF
Reading background documentation provided by PTF	Late April 2019	ET
Briefing of ET	May 2019	PTF, supported by OED when necessary
Organization of the Evaluation Mission (travel arrangements, meetings arrangements with project stakeholders and partners, field visits, etc.)	May 2019	PTF
Evaluation mission	May/June 2019	ET
Evaluation Report first draft for circulation	Late June 2019	PTF and OED for comments and quality control
Evaluation Report final draft for circulation	July 2019	PTF and OED for comments and quality control
Validation of the recommendations	July 2019	ET to the PTF (OED may attend)
Final Report, including publishing and graphic design	August 2019	PTF
Management Response	1 month after the Final report is issued	PTF
Follow-up report	1 year after the MR is issued	PTF

Annex 1. Logical framework

Project Description	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall Objective - Improved food security and improved resilience to drought (and other natural disasters) in the pastoral lowland communities of Ethiopia.</p>			
<p>Purpose/outcome – Reduced morbidity and mortality due to PPR and SGP among the small ruminant population owned by the pastoralist communities of Ethiopia.</p>	<p>Mortality due to PPR reduced to zero in Afar Region by the end of year 4; The absence of PPR disease established in the mortality due to PPR and SGP in small ruminants in the remaining project areas (i.e., Somali Region, Borena and Guji Zones of Oromiya and South Omo zone of SNNPR) reduced to less than 1% and 2% respectively by the end of the project.</p>	<p>Results of participatory impact assessments on disease prevalence, and first results of serology in year 4 among the young stock in Afar.</p> <p>Disease history survey reports and disease investigation reports. (The baseline mortality due to PPR in 2010 was about 10% in goats in areas endemic to PPR, while the mortality due to SGP was about 5%) Biannual disease status reports.</p>	<p>No major conflict in & migration from neighbouring countries; No extreme droughts (water shortages) or floods during the implementation of the project in targeted areas; Project approved and implemented in a timely manner. Government stays committed to the eradication of PPR and the progressive control of SGP.</p>

<p>Result 1: - Improved real time understanding of the disease status (TADS and more precisely for PPR and SGP) in the pastoralist areas of the country.</p>	<p>From every woreda where the mobile phone based disease notification system is established a minimum of 20 disease notifications or zero reports are received per mobile phone per month.</p> <p>By the end of the project at least 80% of the districts included in the project area are included in the mobile phone based disease notification system.</p> <p>At least 10 woredas included in the project area are surveyed and reported per month using participatory disease (history) survey techniques as of the 12th month of the project.</p> <p>At least 20%, 50% and 75% of the notified suspected PPR and SGP outbreaks investigated and diagnosed by laboratory by year 2, 3 and 4 respectively within two weeks of receipt of the notification.</p> <p>In line with the OIE requirements, transboundary animal disease outbreak reports are compiled and published on a bi-annual basis by the Animal Health Directorate.</p>	<p>Monthly disease notification statistics.</p> <p>Participatory disease (history) survey reports.</p> <p>Quarterly disease distribution maps based on information collected from disease history surveys and the database of disease notification reports.</p> <p>Laboratory investigation protocols and reports.</p> <p>OIE reports.</p>	<p>Security situation remains stable to allow access to all districts for surveillance purposes.</p> <p>GoE assures timely clearance of disease reports at all levels.</p>
<p>Result 2: - Improved quality and quantity of PPR vaccine production at the National Veterinary Institute (NVI).</p>	<p>NVI produces at least 2mln, 5mln and 10mln doses of PANVAC certified thermo-stable PPR vaccine on an annual basis by Year 2, 3 and 4 respectively.</p>	<p>Report on the collaborative work between NVI and ILRI including consultant mission report NVI Annual reports PANVAC technical reports on the quality and efficacy of PPR vaccines.</p>	<p>NVI continues to produce conventional PPR vaccine in sufficient quantities to supply the regional states.</p>
<p>Result 3: - Improved capacity to implement effective small ruminant disease control</p>	<p>Focused annual PPR and SGP vaccination response plans are in place and applied that are if required adjusted bi-annually</p>	<p>Vaccination records/reports.</p>	<p>The government provides sufficient</p>

<p>programmes, particularly for PPR and SGP.</p>	<p>during the bi-annual coordination meeting.</p> <p>Annual maps (by the end of each financial) year showing the area endemic as well as the areas provisionally free from PPR and/or SGP.</p> <p>Annual plan for the verification of absence of PPR disease in Afar region prepared and agreed by the end of year 3.</p> <p>Frameworks or disease control strategies developed for SGP and CCPP and agreed by regional and federal governments by the end of year two.</p>	<p>NVI vaccine distribution records.</p> <p>Report on the vaccine delivery pilot study.</p> <p>Antibody prevalence study reports.</p> <p>Bi annual coordination meeting progress reports.</p> <p>Annual maps showing the areas that are provisionally free from PPR.</p> <p>Annual plan for the verification of absence of disease in Afar.</p> <p>The actual frameworks and/or disease control strategy.</p> <p>Proceedings of the workshops in which the regional state and federal veterinary services adopted the disease control strategies.</p>	<p>quantities of quality thermostable PPR as well as conventional PPR and SGP vaccines for free.</p> <p>The government continues its political and financial support to federal representation in the regional state bureaus of Afar, Oromia, Somali and SNNP regional states that assure the line of command for the implementation of the focussed progressive disease control programme.</p> <p>Government adopts policy that allows private sector role in vaccination and prepared to provide sanitary mandates to the private sector.</p> <p>Government continues to allocate sufficient funding and</p>
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			<p>staff to control PPR/ SGP in highland districts not covered by SHARE program</p> <p>The security situation remains stable to allow effective vaccination.</p>
<p>Result 4: - Improved national & regional animal disease control coordination and knowledge exchange.</p>	<p>National</p> <p>Strategy adjustments and work plans reviewed, discussed and adopted on a bi-annual basis by the participants of regional (Afar, Somali, SNNPR and Oromiya) and federal coordination meetings that are conducted twice a year. Annual work plans and possible mid-year adjustments agreed by the bi-annual steering committee meeting. (SCM are held after the coordination meetings)</p> <p>Regional (IGAD)</p> <p>At least two sub-regional PPR/SGP coordination meetings attended by Ethiopian veterinary staff and two sub-regional PPR/SGP coordination meetings co-hosted (AU-IBAR, IGAD/FAO-SFE) in Ethiopia with recommendations on the control of PPR and SGP adopted by year 2 and year 4 respectively.</p>	<p>Proceedings of the coordination meetings.</p> <p>Minutes of steering meetings.</p> <p>Project progress reports and proceedings of (sub-) regional coordination meetings.</p>	<p>IGAD, AU-IBAR and FAO continue their efforts to jointly lobby for an expansion of the PPR/SGP control programme in the sub-region.</p>

